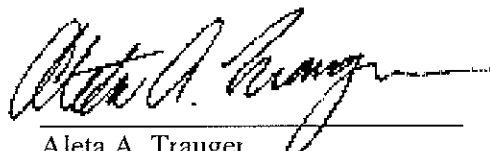


U.S. 509, 522 (1982). Once the federal claims have been raised in the state's highest court, the exhaustion requirement is satisfied, even if that court refused to consider them. Manning v. Alexander, 912 F.2d 878, 883 (6th Cir. 1990).

The burden of showing compliance with the exhaustion requirement rests with the petitioner. Darr v. Burford, 339 U.S. 200, 218-219 (1950); Clounce v. Pressley, 640 F.2d 271, 273 (6th Cir. 1981). In this case, the petitioner has apparently made no effort to exhaust his claims in the state courts. Given the absence of any allegations suggesting that state court remedies are either futile or no longer available, it appears that the petitioner has failed to exhaust his state court remedies prior to the filing of this action.

When a habeas corpus petitioner has failed to exhaust all state court remedies for each claim in his petition, a district court is obliged to dismiss the petition. Rose v. Lundy, supra, at 455 U.S. 522. Therefore, an appropriate order will be entered dismissing the petition without prejudice to petitioner's right to pursue any state court remedies which might be available to him. Rule 4, Rules --- § 2254 Cases.


Aleta A. Trauger
United States District Judge